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"God grants liberty only to those who love it, and are ready to guard and defend it."—Daniel Webster

Nevada City Nugget

COVERS RICHEST GOLD AREA IN CALIFORNIA

This paper gives you complete coverage of all local happenings. If you want to read about your friends, your neighbors, and your town, read The Nugget.

Vol. 19. No. 16 | The County Seat Paper | NEVADA CITY, CALIFORNIA | The Gold Center | MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1945

JUST WONDERIN'

By A. MERRIAM CONNER

I wonder why three evil ghouls
Should stalk each passing year,

To darken and becloud the mind
With hates and doubts and fears.

I wonder why three grim monsters, born and nurtured in the deep blackness of antiquity, should wield so much influence in the modern world of today. Ignorance, superstition and intolerance are of the past, creatures of the night, that should be driven from every path which leads onward and upward. The man who gives sanctuary to any one of them and allows it to sway his thinking is in a measure benighted; the man who harbors all three in this age and generation is what some might call "a lost soul."

The ignorant man may not be superstitious, but the superstitiious man is always ignorant, the superstituious man may not be intolerant, but thein olerant man is both ignorant and superstitiitious, In all ages ignorance and superstition have combined to produce intolerance and intolerance has in turn produced all the death and destruction, horror and anguish through which the world of yesterday and today has moved. The winning of the presene global war should bring about the destruction of these three great evils and their baleful power to affict mankind.

One of our notable senators is giving a soulful rendition of the popular song. Don't Fence Me In; He thinks he may attend the San Francisco Conference of nations; but he wishes to go unbound. Now, he can't do that any one delegated to that conference will of necessity, be bound and burdened, bound by the ties of a common brotherhood, by the wistful dreams of all the ages and by the cherished hope of the world we now live in and of that better world that is to be (?). One who wields the slightest influence or takes the smallest part in the deliberations of that gathering of the nations, will be bound and burdened by heavy responsibilities and solemn duties to his fellow men of every race, color and creed. Participation in so important and momentous an occasion should not be lightly undertaken and it is to be hoped that a great majority of the delegates will leave their prejudices, their private predilections and their party preferences at home. Now is the time for all of us to pray, "Lord gove us men."

Civilization will outride the storm if those who are to guide its course through the currents, counter currents and swollen tides which will no doubt assail, can hold the light of wisdom high and keep their hopes and strong desires focused upon the world of peace and liberty which is the goal of all humanity.

"Once to every man and nation comes the moment to decide. "but never before have so many races and peoples entered the valley of decision at one and the same time; the great spectacle which will be presented when the San Francisco Conference begins its deliberations, surely proves that the world has gone a long way on the road of understanding. Is this time time when the evils fo past ages are to be outlawed and a new era of justice, truth and right inaugurated? Let us pray that this may be so. Let us realize that we, every one of us has a part to play in this great world drama. The clarion call goes forth, the command has been given, are we strong and wise enough to obey?

Mrs. Adelaide Dryden of Grass Valley Passes

Funeral services will be held tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock in the Hooper and Weaver Mortuary for Mrs. Adelaide Dryden who passed away Sunday morning in a Nevada City hospital.

Mrs. Dryden was a native of Grass Valley, aged 76 years, and a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. James Colton early day settlers in Grass Valley.

Rev Frank Buck of the Emmanuel Episcopal Church will conduct the service and interment will be in the Elm Ridge Cemtery.

Surviving Mrs. Dryden are her brothers, William and James Colton, both of Grass Valley, sisters, Mrs. Sarah White of Oakland, Mrs. Hannah Grenfell and Miss Bertha Maguire, both of Grass Valley. Seven nieces and nephews are also bereaved.

BANK TO ADVISE MUNICIPALITIES ON MONEY ISSUES

A new municipal security advisory service for public officials of California communities, entirely free of cost or obligation, has been put into effect by the Bank of America.

An active dealer in municipal bonds, the bank's Bond Investment department in San Francisco has accumulated wide and highly specialized experience in the under-writing of California issues and is credited with owning the largest portfolio of municipal securities in America.

This experience and the extensive facilities of the bank are now freely offered to the cities, counties and other political subdivisions of California as a means of helping with their postwar financial planning, and dictated only by Bank of America's well known keen interest in the progress of California.

Already, it is learned, conversations have been held with the officials of a number of the larger cities which are contemplating new bond issues, and the net rseults are expected to be seen in more easily marketable securities than otherwise might have been the case.

Questions will be welcomed, it is stated, from all California municipalities on such subjects as maturity scheduling, probable interest rates under various conditions, methods of calling for bids and other technical details on new issues. Public officials are invited to get in touch with the manager of the local branch of the Bank of America, who will relay the queries to the bank's specialists in this field. Where deemed necessary, a qualified technician will be sent to confer directly with the local authorities.

SAN FRANCISCO READY FOR LANGUAGE TEST

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb .26—Delegates to the United Nations Conference in San Francisco will have little difficulty in finding interpreters and translators no matter how unsual the language involved, authorities said here today.

The Immigration and Naturalization Service alone is prepared to supply interpreters for 17 languages, ranging from Arabian to Javanese and from Dalmatian to Syrian. The Municipal Court has interpreters who can handle ten languages and the Berlitz School and other private agencies are equipped to translate to and from all the major European and Asiatic tongues.

Chinese interpreters are especially available in San Francisco, where speakers of all dialects of contemporary China can be found. Even the operators in the Chinese telephone exchange have to be famliiar with five Chinese dialects. Filipinos in San Francisco speak all the principal tongues of their lands.

Moreover, of the 45 United and Associated Nations, 30 have consulates in San Francisco, and all but 11 have some governmental representation. Three of the 11 unrepresented are parts of the British Commonwealth and will have their interests looked after by the British Consulate. And of the remaining eight, the language of Haiti is French and that of Liberia is English.

This leaves only Ethiopia, Iceland, Iran, Iraq and Yugoslavia unaccounted for, and San Francisco agencies are prepared to interpret all of them.

Friendship Circle of the Methodist Church met at the home of Mrs. Joseph Day on Gold Flat Tuesday afternoon for a most interesting monthly meeting. Twelve members were present, refreshments were served at the close of the afternoon. Mrs. David Ralston led in devotion. Mrs. Joseph Day is president of the Friendship Circle.

Ranger and Mrs. Frank Meggers of Camptonville were business visitors in Nevada Ciey Friday.

MEANING TO WORLD OF S. F. PEACE MEETING

There has been considerable confusion and misunderstanding over the purpose and intent of the United Nations conference to be held in San Francisco April 25. In order to clarify the nature of this historic meeting, Henry F. Grady, President of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, and an authority on world economics, has issued the following statement:

"The United Nations conference to be held in San Francisco on April 25, isthesequel or concluding chapter as it were, to the Dubarton Oaks conference, where the pattern for world peace and order was blueprinted in preliminary form.

"The Dumbarton Oaks conference undertook to draft preliminary proposals for a world organization, which will be called 'The United Nations', and these United Nations will meet through their duly appointed delegates or representatives, at the conference scheduled for San Francisco, where they will prepare in final detail the chapter of a world peace and economic order.

"While much of the emphasis at Dumbartop Oaks was upon the question of greatest concern to the world, namely, security and lasting peace, the proposals nevertheless outlined the entire framework of the general international organization. As was stated at the time, the proposals have gaps to be filled in, but it is understood that the most important of these have been filled in at Yalta. It becomes the task, therefore of the San Francisco conference to round out aand wive substance to the preliminary structure designed at Dumbarton Oaks.

"It is encouraging to note that steps will be taken before the end of the war definitely to set up the peace machinery. This will serve to prevent the dangerous hiatus between war and peace, such as led to chaos and confusion in many countries after the last war and which certainly developed conditions that had a bearing on World War II.

"I am delighted to know that the United Nations conference will be held in San Francisco, which will point up the importance to the new world order of the great countries in the Pacific Area. And conversely, it is dramatic reminder to San Francisco of its tremendous responsibilitses in the Pacific area.

"The San Francisco conference may well prove to be the most significant conclave in the history of the human race. If it should be the means of bringing to fruition man's highest aim, lasting world peace and ecenomic order, then it will have earned all the acclaim and historical rating that can be heaped upon it.

"It will be a great thing for future generations to hail San Francisco as the cradle of a New Understanding and Organization in international relations, the Queen City of World Peace."

JOHN H. PHILLIPS MINER, PASSES

Last rites will be said for John H. Phillips Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock on the chapel of Hooper and Weaver Mortuary for John H. and Weaver Mortuary who died Sunday afternoon at the home of his daughter, Mrs. G. M. Putnam, 2700 J street, Sacramento.
mento.

Phillips was a native of Cornwall, England, aged 74 years. He came to Grass Valley 53 years ago and entered the mining industry where he was employed until his retirement a few years ago.

Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Phillips, his daughter, Mrs. Putnam of Sacramento and one grandson. The services Wednesday will be conducted by Rev. Mark Pike and interment will be in the Elm Ridge Cemetery.

Mrs. Rose Jones who was in the Nevada City Sanitarium several days has so far recovered in her illness that she was able to return home Friday.

HOPEFUL VIEW OF RUSSIA AND U. S. RELATIONS

Thomas L. Harris, lecturer for the Institute of International Understanding, in an address in the Elementary School auditorium, sponsored by the public schools and the Nevada City Rotary Club painted a hopeful picture of the relations between the United States and the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

Speaking on the topic, The Role of Russia, Harris said: "We must recognize whether we like it or not, geography has made Russia our nearest neighbor after Canada and Mexico. Only a mile and half separates Alaska from a Russian island in the Bering Straits.

"Two factors are enormously increasing the importance of our geological proximity. (1) The growth of air travel means that we shall pass over Russian territory on our way to North China and India. (2) Both in the USA and USSR the trend of population and of industry is toward the Pacific Coast.

"Geography has made us neighbors and history has made us allies. but is there any common bond of interest that will make us friends of Russia in the difficult days after the war?"

Harris then declared that Russia has been undergoing very rapid changes toward greater freedom of religion greater nationalism and less internationalism, less control of the police and the communist party over public opinion, and particularly towards rewarding men with high wages and salaries for their initiative and ability in industry. Stalin knows perfectly well on which side his bread is buttered. It is on the side of good relations with England and the United States. Stalin has worked and will continue to work for that cooperation.

BIGGER AND BETTER STRIKES STRIKES IN 1944

On January 1, the United States Department of Labor reported on the strike picture in the United States for 1944. Figures released indicated that during the war year of 1944, there were more strikes than in any year in our history. Although figures released were for the first 11 month of the year, as December figures were not completed, these figures gave the total strikes for those 11 months as 4725. These figures do not include quickie strikes or short strikes of a single day's duration, and other subterfuge strikes. The previous all time high was in 1937 in which year there were 4748 strikes for the year and when the December figures are in for 1944 the strikes for 1944 will far exceed this number.

To give an idea of what at least one soldier thinks of these strikes, we quote from a letter written by Staff Sergeant Tom Gallagher, United States Motor Truck Service, former Los Angeles stock yards man, who is now in the European War Theatre. The letter appeared in the December 5th issue of the Western Livestock Journal: "Some of the boys were up at one of our graveyards the other day and they say it wasn't a pretty sight to see. Tell me osmething! What in the H—— are the people in the states thinking about, when they go on strike? If those people could only see some of these guys who have been killed over here, I don't believe they would ever strike again.

"I believe I'd just as soon shoot a striker as I would a German and I believe every man over here feels the same way. If you ever see anyone on strike, beat the H—— out of him. He's no good." This letter represents this soldier's attitude.

Alex Robertson former supervisor, came over from his home in Truckee Wednesday afternoon for a few days visit here with his wife who remains in a local hospital recovering from injuries received in a fall several months ago.

LETS STAND ON OWN FEET SAYS TAXPAYERS ASSN.

The federal treasury deep in the red, federal taxes taking ten times as much out of California as they did in 1940, the state treasury overflowing with warborne revenues, vast increases in public services and the major increases in state spending proposed to the legislators, increasing demands on the legislature by local governments for more state aid to them—all these things, said A. C. Hardison, of Santa Paula, president of California Taxpayers association, opening the nineteenth annual meeting of the Taxpayers organization in Los Angeles, Wednesday morning, February 21, lead California Taxpayers association to say to the legislature, the people, and all responsible public officials of the state:

"Stand on your own feet.

"Don't look to Sacramento or to Washington for handouts.

"Keep all public expenditures to an adequate minimum.

"Fight against unnecessary additions to government services.

"Guard against proposals for unwise post war construction.

"Scrutinize carefully all proposals for additional revenues.

"Reenact the state tax cuts passed in 1943.'

"In the 'outline of things to come' perhaps the most outstanding issue is that rather nebulous phrase 'full employment' set by Roosevelt at sixty million post war jobs," said John W. Hanes, of New York, finance executive and chairman of the Citizens National committee, discussing the question of "What Does the Future Hold for the United States Taxpayers-"

"Postwar appropriations from the public treasury totalling billions already have been voted for tentatively approved. Still more billions will be required to fulfill American international commitments," Hanes continued.

"Without providing a single dollar for the ordinary expenses of the federal government, or the interest on the public debt, a budget of billions can be projected with which to implement our so-called post war program.

"In ordinary times nearly one fourth of our national economy operates under federal domination and here planning can be quickly applied and gradually extended.

"The devices for operating the economy are at hand; they include taxation of individual and corporate income, vast federal expenditures on social programs for health, relief, and public works, and continued control of capital markets and management of the federal debt.

"Refunding our short time war loans calls for not only the greatest financial skill but will also create the climate for all post war business undertakings. Naeional confidence will be registered in the interest rates on federal obligations, as well as in the availability of capital to industry. It will also be influenced by the size of the annual deficit, by the volume of public works which congress authorizes, and by the extent to which unsound subsidies of one kind or another are continued into peace time.

"Under the economic philosophy that now prevails, and which the president proclaims for the future, the American economy ceases to be dynamic and constantly expanding, but becomes rigid, like that of the Medieval Guild system.

"You and I believing as we do in a wholly different economic philosophy are unwilling to accept this totatitarian scheme as the only solution for our post war problems.

"Only the taxpayer can set the limits on taxation. When he is militant and righteously aroused, the politician steps softly.

"Make yourselves heard in Washington. Once the war is over, it is perfectly possible for a courageous congress to begin promptly to cut taxes. Under a decent business administration, the individual income tax can be reduced by 50 per cent—corporate taxes can be cut in half.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Swazey and son of North Bloomfield were shopping visitors in Nevada City Friday.

NEVADA CITY CHAPLAIN HOME FROM SERVICE

Lieut. J. Mace Crandall, 46, (ChC) USNR, of Newport, Vt., and Nevada City, recently returned to the United States aboard a navy transport bringing home from the western Pacific 1500 navy and marine enlisted men. His stay at a west coast port was brief.

Lientenant Crandall, who is senior chaplain aboard the transport, has conducted religoou services throughout most of the Central Pacific since going to sea, the Eleventh Naval District disclosed today.

With his ship shuttling troops to and from the battle zones, he conducts religious services for men and women enroute overseas and coming home.

"One our our most enjoyable services at sea was at Christmas," he said. "We had both nurses and men aboard, and they formed a choir for our holiday services."

Lieutenant Crandall has been a pastor since 1938. He served at the First Baptist Church of Newport, Vt., before being commissioned in the navy. His family now is residing in Nevada City.

Before going to sea, Lieut. Crandall was on duty at the navy station at Curtis Bay. Md.

TWO NEV. CITY CORPORAL ON ITALIAN FRONT

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY, Italy, —Cpl. Arthur E. Clark and Cpl. Leonard E. Holbrook members of the 80th Tank Destroyer Battalion, 5th Army unit that has proved itself extremely versatile in action on the Italian front.

The destroyers often have been dug in to perform as artiliery pieces, supporting infantry, knocking out strongpoints and breaking up counter attacks. At other times, they serve as roving artillery, moving up to advanced firing points after dark and returning at dawn.

Mules have been used at times to keep the TDs supplied with ammunition.

They've used plenty of that. By early November it was calculated, the battalion had fired 642 tons of ammunition in combat, or 100,000 rounds.

The 804th went into the line along the Garigliano river March 8, 1941 and played a leading role in the spectacular summer advance of the Fifth Army, being among the first troops to pass through Rome and early arrivals in Leghorn, where its C Company entered from the east and rejoined the 804th's reconnaisance company as it entered the port city from the south.

The 804th is commanded by Lt. Col. Fred G. Rowell, Roswell, New Mexico.

The unit, an outgrowth of the New Mexico national guard, was formerly the 104th Anti Tank Battalion and was stationed at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, until December, 1941. The TDs later trained in the Borego Desert in California, stayed a whale at Camp San Luis Obispo, and then moved to the tank destroyer center at Camp Hood.

Control of Klamath Weed to be Discussed

The Weed Control Committee of Nevada County will be held in Indian Springs school Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. This committee is sponsored by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and the Nevada County Farm Bureau.

Walter S. Ball, of the California State Department of Agriculture will discuss the Klamath weed and its control. Lee Drews of the AAA will tell of the control program in other localities and the use of borax, provided by the government, in exterminating the weed.

The area proposed for this years operations against the Klamath weed lies between the Marysville hgihway from Smartville to Casey's Corner. The south and east boundary is the McCourtney road and the west boundary Camp Beale. All farmers in the area have been specially urged to attend the meeting.

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BATTLE FOR WESTERN INDUSTRY

The first real clash of the industrial behemoths over war born western business is generating furious heat both here and in the east.

With his chin jutting out and fire in his eye, Henry J. Kaiser publicly assures both U. S. Steel and the Federal Defense Plan Corporation that his Fonta steel plant is not for sale to eastern interests—definitely. Not only will Fonta continue production after the war as a going western industry, thunders Kaiser, but it will expand—and under the same management. The ramifications of such a controversy are too many and too mountainous for the laymen. But this we know.

California wants to retain the industries that got their growth here in war time, and all other factors being equal, wants them under the management of the men who first dreamed and planned them from their beginnings, guided their war contribution and staked everything on their success. In a public declaration of principle, Kaiser had this to say:

"The real issue here is more than a question of ownership of an industry. It is the question of the kind of America we hope for after the war. It is employment, not only in terms of jobs, but as a worthy standard of living. It is the decentralization of power in industrial organization.

"The freedom to produce is as basic to peace and liberty as any of the freedoms thus far proclaimed. This is no crusade for abstract ideals. It is an appeal for a west and south competing on equal terms not only for a share in America's wealth, but a part in her progress."

The west's newest stake in that prograss is represented in its 300 million dollar steel industry. That is the kind of asset to be nurtured and protected for the best interests of the west and for the principle of free, unfettered competition within the nation.—Contributed.

PROGRESS?

We note that congressional hearings are being resumed now an a bill whose counterpart popped up last session, and which was widely discussed in California—at the end of the line in the matter of rail and road transportation.

It is H. R. 1362, and it proposes a wonderful schedule of broadened social security benefits to railroad employees. If offers, in addition to the present retirement, pension and hospitalization benefits, a new spstem of life insurance annuities for the survivors of employes, former employes and retired employes.

It offers, in addition to the present unemployment insurance system the newfangled feature of payments for falling in the bathtub, appendicits operations, pregnancy and maternity, never before considered "occuptional illnesses."

The cost of the new program is figured at $100,000,000 a year, an though solely for the benefit of railroad employes, the railroads themselves would pay approximately two-thirds of the bill, and the employes one third, according to the congressional study.

Those are mighty fine benefits, and most of us would be very glad to have somebody else pay the biggest slice of such a full coverage insurance plan for us. But it occurs to us that in this period of heavy war strain, this is rather a poor time to load another huge burden onto any industry, unless the intent is to cause its collapse.

If it is expected that the public will pay, in higher transportation costs, the bill for such special benefits for a special group, that is scarcely acceptable, either. If the cost of personal benefits is not to be paid by the individual who profits by them, but by the public, soon everybody will be paying everybody else's bill instead of his own. If that is progress, it seems to us progress in the wrong direction.—Contributed.

THE FARMER REMEMBERS

In the farming communities, bitter memories of some disastrous events which followed World War I may prevent much incautions over-buying of agricultural land in the present boom market.

The current advance in farm land prices is following the same upward curve that occurred during the last war, and already prices have climbed to a point nearly 50 per cent higher than their level six years ago.

That sales are up, too—about 39 per cent—worries the farm economists, and should worry the farmer. "If the trend continues," Chairman A. J. McFadden of the State Chamber Arigcultural Committee points out, "is can be expected to have the same results which followed the last war when many farmers suffered heavy losses during the downward readjustment of land prcies."

The wise farmer with a long memory on hand, will curb any temptation to over-buy, will pay off his debts and accumuate what he can toward the purchase of necessary farm machinery or improvements when they become available again.

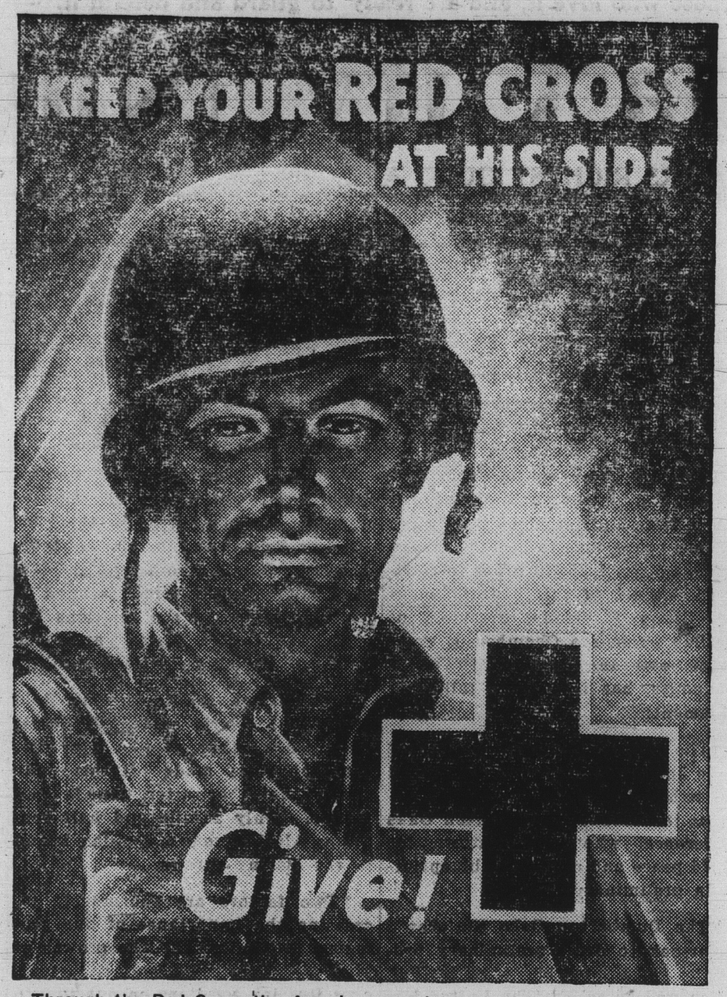
Those who remember the debacle that faced agriculture after the last war will put every nickel they can spare after paying debts, into war bonds—and be ready and able to face whatever problems confront them after this one.—Contributed.

Phil Pena of Grass Valley Dies of Injuries

Funeral were held this morning in St. Patrick's Church under direction of Hooper and Weaver Mortuary for Phil Pena 33 Grass Valley resident who succumbed Thursday to injuries suffered the previous night in an accident at the Stokston shipyards where he was employed.

Details concerning the accident have not been revealed.

Pena had been employed in the Stockton shipyards since gold mines were ordered closed. He leaves a wife, Mrs. Mildred Pena and two children, Mildred, 8, and Patsy, 5. He was a native of Grass Valley and the family resided on North Church Street.



Through the Red Cross the American people serve the men of their Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard.

NISEI GO INTO ARMED FORCES

During the five months following reinstitution of selective service for nisei in January 1944 the report shows 460 draft age men were inducted from the centers into the enlisted reserve corps and an additional 194 entered active duty. That figure, increased by more than 800 volunteers has grown rapidly since June to the present total of 2500 men in active service, Parents at the centers and others recently relocated have received more than 500 casualty notices, listing dead, wounded and missing in every war theatre.

During the 1944 fiscal year thousands of center residents left on seasonal leave to work in the sugar beet, potato and long staple cotton fields, and were credited with saving priceless war essential crops. Since June permanent relocation has substantially reduced this reservoir of available farm labor, and now with the lifting of the exclusion orders and announcement of liquidation plans, the agency is abandoning seasonal leave entirely in favor of leaves for permanet relocation.

Agricultural programs at the centers produced food crops, poultry and beef valued at more than $3,000,000 during the 12 month period all of which was consumed by the residents to effect a saving of that amount in center operation. Present agricultural plans embrace planting of spring crops only at the Arizona centers at Poston and Rivers, where harvesting can be finished by July 1. Farm tracts at other centers will be planted in cover crops where necessary. All farm machinery will be made available for other use as quickly as relocation center needs for it are reduced.

At the close of the fiscal year W RA was given administrative responsibility for operation of an emergency refugee shelter at Fort Ontario to house 1000 war refugees from southern Europe until they can be returned to their homelands. The refugees arrived in August and have made satisfactory adjustments to shelter life and activities. The project has been accepted by the American public as a gesture of this country's good will and an indication that the United States is assisting the other United Nations in meeting the refugee problem.

San Francisco bay is the largest landlocked harbor in the world.

THURMAN IS SPEAKER

Assemblyman Allen G. Thurman of Colfax, Placer County, was the guest speaker at the luncheon meeting of the Grass Valley Rotary today. Program chairman was Dr. G. H. Shirkey.

Thurman spoke on legislative developments during the January meeting of the legislature, and prospects in the last term of the bifurcated session opening this week.

HARMONY RIDGE CLUB

Mrs. Kenneth Arbogast of Blue Tent has been chosen to head the Neighborly club of Harmony Ridge. Other officers elected are Mrs. C. Luce, vice president, and Mrs. John Thompson, secretarytreasurer.

Mrs. May MacTor, mother of Mrs. Thompson, out from Colorado on a visit, was guest of honor.

MEANING OF CALIFORNIA TOWN NAMES

California town names have many origins. Some are Indian, some Spanish, some memorials to pioneers some descriptive. With the thought that newcomers and old timers alike may be interested in knowing how our cities and towns received their names, we shall publish from time to time a few of these chosen from Northern and Central California.

Requests for special identification will be welcomed.

Salinas: From the Spanish for "salt marshes."

Santa Cruz: From the Spanish for "holy cross."

Benicia: Named for the wife of General Vallejo, whose maiden name was Francisca Benicia.

Ukiah: From the Indian word yo-ka-ia meaning "south valley."

Merced: From the Spanish word or "mercy" the river was called by the Spaniards "river of Our Lady of Mercy" as an expression of gratitude on finding it after a 40 mile journey without water.

Napa: After an Indian tribe of that name.

Santa Rosa: For St. Rose of Lima, Peru, patron saint of the American continent.

Owing to the war, neither the assembly nor the council of the league of Nations has met since 1939.

San Francisco is 44.82 square miles in area.

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PERSONALS

Mrs. Robert Farmer ,who has spent the past four months in Portland, arrived in Nevada City Saturday evening to remain with her mother in law Mrs. Douglas Farmer of Boulder street. Her husband Cpl. Robert Farmer is with the U. S. engineers in Alaska.

Mrs. Kate Coughlan has just returned from a visit with her son, Carroll Coughlan and family in Reno.

Several local friends attended the birthday party of Miss Julia Pinella in Colfax Saturday. She resided here with her parents several years before moving away.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Moynier of the bay region spent the past week end here. They came up to attend the funeral of his brother in law, Alfred Kneebone.

Mrs. Frank O'Brien has just returned from a visit in San Francisco with relatives and friends.

Mrs. O. Kallenburger of Chicago Park stopped over in Nevada City last week enroute to North Bloomfield to spend several days visiting her son, Martin, who was home on furlough from a camp in Texas.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Griffiths and son of Goodyears Bar were shopping visitors in Nevada City and Grass Valley Saturday.

Thorne English of Rose Valley Ranch, W. E. Molton, Mrs. K. Madden and sister of French Corral attended the funeral of the late Alfred Kneebone on Friday.

Ernest Helme, who is taking a naval course in University of California is enjoying this week end in Nevada City with his parents.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 26—Efficient use of manpower by the armed forces requires equipment which reduces the fatigue rate of the average soldier as much as possible, according to Dr. James H. Breasted, assistant professor of art on the Los Angeles campus of the University of California.

Dr. Breasted who served for 15 months as consultant and later head of the desert unit of the Army Quartermaster Corps, points out that equipment which increases the effectiveness of a fore of 100,000 men by 10 per cent adds the equivalent of 10,000 troops.

During the African campaign a need developed for radically different ejuipment to meet the conditions of desert warfare, and Dr. Breasted was called in as consultant because of his extensive experence in Egypt and the Near East while working with his father, Jas. H. Breasted, famous archaeologist.

Part of the story of the equipment developed by the desert unit is told in the recently published Quartermaster Equipment for Special Forces, one of the QMC historical studies.

Dr. Breasted has now returned to his classes in art history and oriental art at the university.

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JOB PRINTING..?
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THE NUGGET

GOD IS MY CO-PILOT

By Col. Robert L. Scott

W.N.U. RELEASE

BERKELEY, Feb. 26 — Women farm volunteers and regular seasonal workers filled more than 70,000 farm jobs during 1944, according to an annual report released today by Miss Irene Fagin, assistant state farm labor supervisor in charge of the Women's Land Army.

City volunteers accounted for 18,985 jobs and the regular seasonal workers, coming from smaller towns in the agricultural areas, responded to fill 52,246 harvesting jobs, the report revealed.

Eight harvest camps were operated during the year, seven on a seasonal basis for specific crops, and one year round camp in Kern County.

Fewer harvest camps were established in 1944 than during 1943, Miss Fagin said, and greater emphasis was placed on the recruitment of women living near harvest areas.

Mrs. Lena McCarthy of Vallejo visited Mrs. J. Jackson and other friends in Nevada City the latter part of last week. She has gone to Birchville to spend some time with the O'Connor family.

No. 8354
SUMMONS
IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF NEVADA.

ACTION BROUGHT IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF NEVADA.

EUGENE ARTHUR DE SCHENE and JENNIE DE SCHENE, his wife, Plaintiffs, vs.

WILLIAM D. CHAPPELL, also known as W. D. CHAPPELL, LOUISE BALDWIN, CHICAGO QUARTZ MINING CO., a CORPORATION: AND ALSO ALL OTHER PERSONS UNKNOWN, CLAIMING ANY RIGHT, TITLE, ESTATE, LIEN OR INTEREST IN THE REAL PROPERTY DESCRIBED IN THE COMPLAINT ADVERSE TO PLAINTIFFS' OWNERSHIP, or ANY CLOUD UPON PLAINTIFFS' TITLE THERETO, Defendants.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA SEND GREETINGS TO:

WILLIAM D. CHAPPELL, also known as W. D. CHAPPELL, LOUISE BALDWIN, CHICAGO QUARTZ MINING CO., a Corporation: AND ALSO ALL OTHER PERSONS UNKNOWN, CLAIMING ANY RIGHT, TITLE, ESTATE, LIEN OR INTEREST IN THE REAL PROPERTL DESCRIBED IN THE COMPLAINT ADVERSE TO PLAINTIFFS' OWNERSHIP, OR IN ANY CLOUD UPON PLAINTIFFS' TITLE THERETO, Defendants.

You and each of you are hereby directed to appear and answer the Complaint in an action entitled as above, brought against you in the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the County of Nevada within ten (10) days after the service upon you of this Summons, if served within the County of Nevada, or within thirty (30) days if served elsewhere.

You are hereby notified that unless you appear and answer as above required the said plaintiffs will take judgment against you for any money or damage demanded in the Complaint as arising upon contract, or they will apply to the Court for any other relief demanded in the Complaint;

The said action is brought by the above named plaintiffs against the above named defendants, and each of them, to quiet the plaintiffs' title to the lands and real property described in the Complaint on file in the said action and hereinafter particularly described, and to determine the adverse claims of the above named defendants, and each of them, and of all unknown persons to, and cloude upon the title to the said real property and the whole thereof, pursuant to the provisions of Sections 749, 750 and 751 of the Code of Civil Procedure of the State of California, and that the said real property is situate, lying and being in the County of Nevada, State of California, and particularly described as follows, to-wit:

That certain portion of Sections 18 and 19, Township, 16 North, Range 9 East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian, described as follows:

Commencing at a bronze plate marking the quarter section corner on the South boundary of Section 18, and running thence along the fence line South 81° 00' West 526.10 feet to the Southwest corner, from which the collar of the old Chicago Shaft bears South 15° 25' West 98.00 feet; said shaft being South 16° 45' West 749.76 feet from the North lode post of the Chicago Claim, Lot No. 67 Patented; thence North 32° 40' West 54.18 feet across the Nevada Irrigation District's "D. S." Canal to the line between sections 18 and 19, from which the quarter section corner bears North 86° 19' East 550.12 feet; thence North 25° 44' West 193.16 feet; thence North 59° 58' East 68.31 feet; thence North 9° 29' West 265.17 feet; thence South 85° 02' West 128.86 feet; thence North 17° 45' West 195.09 feet; thence North 12° 40' East 31.32 feet; thence North 28° 38' East 86.81 feet; thence North 41° 57' East 78.07 feet; thence North 39° 06' East 130.45 feet; thence North 46° 44' East 65.27 feet; thence South 85° 05' East 121.61 feet to a 24-inch cedar; thence South 26° 36' East 52.27 feet to a 42-inch cedar; thence South 73° 53' East 199.56 feet; thence South 73° 23' East 176.47 feet to the Northeast corner; thence South 3° 15' East 222.51 feet; thence South 5° 06' West 176.23 feet crossing "D. S". Canal; thence South 0° 34' West 169.42 feet; thence South 26° 58' East 205.07 feet to Southeast corner; thence South 74° 06' West 19.85 feet to the quarter section corner and the place of beginning, containing 12.49 acres, more or less.

EXCEPTING AND RESERVING from the above described property of Plaintiffs the minerals and mineral rights situated more than fifty (50) feet below the surface thereof, and being within the exterior boundaries of the Chicago Quartz Mine, also known and designated as U. S. Mineral Lot No. 67, and which said surface is particularly described as follows:

Commencing at a point on the east side line of the said Chicago Quartz Mine from which the ¼ section corner on the south end of Section 18, Township 16 North, Range 9 East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian bears N. 81° 00' E. 186.10 feet, and running thence along the south boundary of the said property of Plaintiffs.

1. S. 81° 00' W. 337.00 feet to the SW corner, from which the old collar of the Chicago Shaft bears S. 15° 25' W. 98.00 feet. Thence
2. N. 32° 40' W. 54.18 feet.
3. N. 25° 44' W. 193.16 feet
4. N. 59° 58' E. 68.31 feet.
5. N. 9° 29' W. 265.17 feet
6. S. 85° 02' W. 58.00 feet to the west side line of the Chicago Quartz Mine
7. N. 16° 45' E. 207.00 feet to the NW corner of the Claim
8. N. 73° 15' E. 578.00 feet to the east side line of said property of plaintiffs. Thence along fence
9. S. 5° 06' W. 106.00 feet to the east side line of the Chicago Quartz Mine
10. S. 16° 45' W. 401.00 feet along the east side line of the claim to the place of beginning, and containing 6.81 acres, more or less.

ALSO EXCEPTING all rgihts and privileges granted to the Pacific Gas and Electric Company, a corporation, by that certain Deed, dated June 23, 1912, recorded August 9, 1912, in Book 116 of Deeds, at pages 162 et seq, records of said Nevada County:

ALSO EXCEPTING all the rights and privileges granted to the Nevada Irrigation District, a municipal corporation, by that certain Deed, dated April 12, 1928, recorded May 31, 1929, in Book 2, Official Records, at pages 214, et seq, said Nevada County Records:

ALSO EXCEPTING any portion of said above described property of plaintiffs lying within the boundaries of U. S. Mineral Lot No. 65; and,

ALSO EXCEPTING, from the above described property of plaintiffs, the minerals situated more than fifty (50) feet below the surface thereof, as conveyed by that certain Deed, dated June 5, 1936, recorded October 22, 1940, in Book 62 of Official Records, at page 493, said Nevada County Records, executed by said plaintiffs to Arthur B. Foote.

That the object of the said action is to obtain the judgment of this Court against the said defendants and each one of them known and unknown as follows:

That all adverse claims to, and all clouds upon the title of the plaintiffs in the said real property or any and every part thereof be determined by the judgment and decree of the said Court, and that it be decreed that plaintiffs are the sole owners in fee of said real property and the whole thereof of the said real property herein described, being the same real property described in the Complaint of plaintiffs on file herein, and that plaintiffs are in the possession of the property and entitled to the possession of the said real property, and the whole thereof, and that the said defendants have not, and that no one of the said defendants, including the unknown persons made defendants herein, have any right, title, estate, lien or interest of any kind whatsoever in or to or on the said real property or any part thereof, and that the said defendants and each and every one of them, known and unknown be forever debarred, enjoined and restrained from making or asserting any claim whatsoever in or to the real property or any part thereof, adverse to plaintiff and that the title of the said plaintiffs in and to the said real property and the whole thereof be forever quieted and adjudged good and valid, and for such other and further additional order, judgment, decree and general relief as is meet and proper in the premises.

GIVEN UNDER MY HAND and the seal of the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the County of Nevada, this 6th day of December, 1944.

R. N. McCORMACK,
Clerk of the Superior Court.
By R. E. DEEBLE, Deputy Clerk.
W. E. WRIGHT and H. WARD SHELDON, Nevada City, California, Attorneys for Plaintiffs.
Jan. 29, Feb. 5, 12, 19.

CHAPTER XXIII

It had been only recently when Haynes had been taken from his thirteen four-engine bombers on the way to blast Tokyo, that he had been assigned to transports. The Japs must have known just how to get under his skin, but in the end I think the knowledge worked against them.

Now he was getting back at them by having thousands of little leaflets printed in several languages, especially in Japanese. They read:

COMPLIMENTS OF THE OLD BROKEN-DOWN TRANSPORT PILOT

He used to drop some of these on every bombing mission he led. He'd go out and tie some to each bomb; put them in the bomb bay so that they fell out when the doors were opened; even throw them out over the Japanese-occupied cities that he blasted. I knew now that he was getting a new supply ready for Hongkong.

Towards the end of October came the word we had so long been waiting for. Victoria harbor was filled with Japanese shipping. In deepest secret we got ready to go.

Our ships would leave from Kunming, but we would of course use the intermediate bases in the Kweilin-Hengyang section, 500 miles to the East. Hongkong, you will recall, is about 325 miles Southeast of Kweilin. It is protected by surrounding enemy fighter fields at Canton and Kowloon. Our objectives would be the shipping in the harbor, the shipping at the docks in Kowloon, and the ships at the drydocks in Hongkong.

Early on the morning of October 25 our twelve bombers took off from Yunnan for Kweilin, and shortly afterwards Hill, Alison, Holloway and I led the fighters off. We were all to infiltrate into Kweilin, a few ships at a time, so as not to alert the coast of eastern China.

For two weeks I had worried about this attack. I thought it would come any day, and because of the tension I couldn't sleep. Each night when I shut my eyes I'd wonder if I would do the right thing when the time came. I'd picture myself flying in the lead, and see planes on my wing going down in flames. I'd roll my head down in bed and with my eyes tightly closed see formations of Zeros passing in endless review, climbing steeply, rolling over in arrogance, with grinning Japanese faces. I'd get up every morning at three o'clock hoping that the word had come, yet also fearing that it had. Today might be the day that I made the mistake that would lose my Group.

When I learned that word hadn't come, I'd spend another sleepless night. I got the doctor to give me something to make me sleep and I had a headache the next day. I knew "my wind was up," as the British say—but why in hell didn't we go on and get the attack over with!

But now I was on the way. I could see the shark-mouths of the P-40's all around, and the whole thing was easy—just what I had wanted all the time. We sat down at Kweilin at one-minute intervals at eight o'clock. The bombers were soon in, and the Chinese were busy servicing the field full of ships. They were the happiest people I had ever seen. They'd point towards Japan and point down with their tumbs and say, "Bu-hao."

While they serviced the ships, we hurried to the alert cave and were "briefed" by the General. We had to work fast, for we were so close to Japanese bases that we could have been caught on the ground with our Air Force if we hadn't been careful. In fifty minutes we were away, the fighters first, and then the bombers. Making our assembly over the designated point, we were off on our greatest mission to date.

All of us were proud to be going. But as I looked at those seven P-40's escorting ten bombers, I could not help feeling apologetic for that greatest country in the world that we were representing. Oh, God, if the day could soon come when we could go against this enemy with a thousand bombers, even a hundred bombers!

Maybe the small fighter force that we had made us lucky ones who were privileged to go resolve all the more that we would make up in quality what we lacked in quantity. Personally I felt like a veteran football player who has been on the bench and has now been called into the big game. Nearly a year before, when Hongkong had fallen to the Japanese attacks from the Asiatic mainland of Kowloon, I had sworn that I would see the first bombs hit the Crown Colony. I had no idea then that I would lead the fighters, that I would shoot down Japanese fighters in the raid, that we would be intercepted by a superior force of the enemy, but that in less than three minutes after the interception there would be only the ships of the U. S. Army Air Force over Victoria harbor.

Now I had the familiar "wind up" feeling that precedes combat. The palms of my hands perspired freely. As I wiped them on the legs of my trousers I saw that the sweat was like mud; it had mixed with the red dust of Kweilin Field through which we had taken off.

Our altitude kept increasing to 20,000 feet, while down below at seventeen thousand were the medium bombers in javelin formation: two Vee's of three, and the last element a diamond of four. We passed one of the river junction check-points that enabled me to compute our ground speed. In fifty minutes I could see the glint of the sun on the Pacific Ocean. As I saw the bomber formation again, I felt proud of the crews of those perfectly spaced ships. This really was like a football game: the bombers were carrying the ball while we in the pea-shooters ran the interference.

I imagined General Haynes, down there in the lead bomber, grinning as he thought of dropping a few hundred more of his leaflet souvenirs to the Japs, "Compliments of the old broken-down transport pilot"—along with at least sixty 500-pound bombs. Big "Butch" Morgan, the best bombardier in the Air Force, had probably wormed his huge bulk through the tunnel into the nose of Haynes' bomber and was even now intensely interested in his pet bomb-sight.

Now I could even smell the freshness of the Pacific. The sky had never been so blue. The beauty of the day and the beauty of those weapons flying so smoothly under us made me forget the scratching of the oxygen mask on my sunburned neck. It was a joy to look back and see the six shark-mouths on the other P-40's grinning at me. Some day, I thought, Jap mothers were going to frighten their children by referring to them and reminding the brats of Nippon that their fathers had more than likely had that view of an American P-40 for a last memory.

As we got closer to the target, we split our formation of fighters automatically. Tex Hill, Hampshire, and Sher stayed with me; Marks took the other three on the opposite flank of the bombers. The country below had become lower in elevation but was green and still hilly. Over the radio, as we reached a

The men were all showing combat fatigue and needed a rest. They were tired out by almost constant alert without relief for twenty-one days. Many of their flying mates had been killed in action, and this helped to lower their morale.

point North of Macao, came the jabbering of Japanese voices on our frequency, and we knew from its ominous sound that they were warning of our attack.

I tensed a little and looked about for enemy planes. Far to my left I could see the three rivers meeting at Canton, could see two fields from which I knew Zeros were taking off to intercept us. We had bypassed Canton purposely by thirty miles. I saw the bombers changing course: we were around Canton now, and were going to steer straight for the North of Kowloon peninsula. The blue Pacific looked friendly, reminding me of the southern California coast. The old, familiar fog banks that should have been covering San Clemente and Catalina were shrouding instead the Ladrones Islands, with only their hilltops visible, sticking out from the fog on the China Sea.

We were turning over Macao, where the Clippers used to land. To the South I could see another Jap field, Sanchau Island. Now to the right was Hongkong Island, shaped like a kidney and mountainous, just about nine miles long and three or four miles across I could make out the indentations of the romantic-sounding bays whose names I knew—Sandy, Telegraph, Kellet, and Repulse. There were points of land jutting towards the mainland—Quarry Point, with its Naval Drydock, and Shek Tong Tsui, the point over which we would fight our aerial battle. Reaching towards the island like a finger was Kowloon peninsula, separated from it by the blue waters of Victoria harbor. Near the end of the spit of land closest to Hongkong, I saw the large modern Peninsular Hotel. All of us knew that Japanese Generals and staff officers slept there with their women.

We came across the Great West Channel, passed North of Stonecutters Island, and came to our turning point, seven miles North of Kowloon. The bombers were turning South now for the bombing run. This was the crucial moment.

I crossed around and over General Haynes and his formation, watching vigilantly. Far below I saw dust on Kai Tak airdrome, and knew that enemy ships were taking off to attack us. My throat felt dry and I had trouble swallowing; I turned my gun switch off and on nervously.

Now I saw the bomb-bay doors opening, and I couldn't keep the tears of excitement from burning my eyes. Anti-aircraft was beginning to dot the sky with black and white puffs. As I dove almost to the level of the bombers, I could feel the ack-ack rock my fighter ship. I kept S-ing to watch for the enemy fighters that must be coming. The white stars on the upper wings of the bombers below were like an American flag waving, and it gave me the same feeling that I get when I see home after a long absence. As loud as I could against the roar of the engine, I shouted: "Come up, you devils!"

I saw the yellow bombs begin to fall in long strings, imposed on the dark green of the world below. They got smaller and smaller as the noses pointed slowly down. Remembering my movie camera, I tried to take pictures of the explosions. The bombs seemed to take years to fall, and I began to think they were all duds. The ack-ack burst closer as the Japs got the range while we went straight in. I know I was never more excited in all my life. I yelled, "Okay, Hirohito—we have lots more where those came from!" I kept looking behind and under us for the bombs to burst.

And then I saw the first white explosion—right on the docks of Kowloon. After that they came so fast you couldn't count them. I let my camera run as the explosions turned from white to black—there were oil-fires now. I could see the flash of the anti-aircraft guns from the North shore of Hongkong Island, as we continued across Victoria harbor. I risked another look at the target; it was covered with smoke from one end to the other. Then I got my eyes back to searching for enemy interceptors—we had to be extra careful now.

Why in hell didn't the bombers turn for home? They had dropped the damn bombs, but they were still going on endlessly towards that point of Shek Tong Tsui. All of us were keyed up. But then the long javelin of B-25's began to turn to the right. Mission accomplished — now they had the down-hill run to base, and I began to get that old feeling of relief. Then, somehow, I felt cheated. Where were the enemy fighters? I raised my camera, sighted again, and took the formation as it swung over the burning docks.

Then, as I glanced about, I saw them, silhouette after silhouette, climbing terribly steeply towards the bombers. I know now that they had got there from Kai Tak below in four minutes; they had made the sixteen thousand feet in that short time. I felt my camera drop to my lap, hit my knee, then drop to the metal floor of the fighter. I was fumbling now for the "mike" button on the throttle; then I was calling: "Bandits ahead — Zeroooooos! At eleven o'clock." Fumbling again for the throttle quadrant, shoving everything as far forward as I could, I marvelled at the steepness of the climb the enemy ships were maintaining. I called: "Zeros at twelve o'clock," to designate their direction clock-fashion from us. I heard Tex Hill reply: "Hell, I see 'em." I could hear the jabber of the Japs still trying to block our frequency.

I was diving now, aiming for the lead Zero, turning my gunsight on and off, a little nervously checking again and again to see that the gun-switch was at "on." I jerked the belly-tank release and felt the underslung fifty-gallon bamboo tank drop off. We rolled to our backs to gain speed for the attack and went hell-bent for the Zeros. I kept the first Zero right in the lighted sight and began to fire from over a thousand yards, for he was too close to the bombers. Orange tracers were coming from the B-25's too, as the turret gunners went to work.

Five hundred yards before I got to the Zero, I saw another P-40 bearing the number 151 speed in and take it. That was Tex Hill. He followed the Zero as it tried to turn sharply into the bombers and shot it down. Tex spun from his tight turn as the Jap burst into flames. I took the next Zero—they seemed to be all over the sky now. I went so close that I could see the pilot's head through the glass canopy and the little tail-wheel that was not retracted, and I knew it was a Navy Zero—the little wheel was built for the arresting-gear of a carrier. My tracers entered the cockpit and smoke poured back, hiding the canopy, and I went by.

As I turned to take another ship below me, I saw four airplanes falling in flames towards the waters of Victoria harbor. I half rolled again and skidded in my dive to shake any Zero that might be on my tail. I saw another P-40 shooting at a Jap, but there was a Zero right on his tail. I dove for this one. He grew in my sights, and as my tracers crossed in front of him he turned into me. I shot him down as his ship seemed to stand still in the vertical bank. The ship was three or four hundred yards from me, and it fell towards the water for a time that seemed ages. An explosion came, and there was only black smoke; then I could see the ship again, falling, turning in a slow spin, down—down—down.

I shot at everything I saw. Sometimes it was just a short burst as the Jap went in for our bombers. Sometimes I fired at one that was turning, and as I'd keep reefing back on my stick, my ship would spin, and I'd recover far below. I shot down another ship that didn't see me. I got it with one short burst from directly astern, a no-deflection shot. In this attack I could see the Japanese ship vibrate as my burst of six fifty-calibre guns hit it. First it just shook, then one wing went up. I saw the canopy shot completely off; then I went across it. Turning back in a dive to keep my speed, I watched the enemy ship, as it dove straight down, stream flames for a distance the length of the airplane behind.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

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WITH OUR

BOYS AND GIRLS

IN GLOBAL WAR

Cpl. Henry Toccalini—

Cpl. Henry Toccalini is in the Philippines according to the last letter received here by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. Toccalini. He was in New Guinea and advanced from time to time going to the Admiralties and other islands enroute to the Philippines. Henry is in the Tank Division in the U. S. Army. He was surprised at the fine highways and spoke of the friendly Filipinos. He attended mass in a church and was surprised to see so many natives turn out to the service. He told his parents old Nevada City will look good to him when he gets back. Henry was in the employ of the Tahoe national forest when he entered service.

Bill Molthen—

Staff Sergeant Bill Molthen, son of Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Molthen of this city is in New Guinea according to his letters.

Glen W. Wallace—

AN EIGHTH AIR FORCE BOMBER STATION, England—Corporal Glen W. Wallace, 19, of Grass Valley, is now in England with the 96th Bomb Group undergoing a pre-combat training period of ten days in preparation for action as ball turret gunner on a B-17 Flying Fortress in Eighth Air Force high altitude bombing attacks on Germany's military and industrial targets.

Experienced combat veterans are giving Cpl. Wallace instructions in the use and maintenance of machine guns which will protect the Fort from hostile enemy fighters. Intelligence officers lecture on prisoner of war procedure and aircraft recognition, while flight surgeons give demonstrations in first aid methods to be used on injured crewmen.

Cpl. Wallace will fly with the 96th Bomb Group which was cited by the president for its bombing of Fooke Wulf aircraft factories at Posen, Poland. The group is a unit of the Third Air Division, itself cited by the president for its hostoric England-toAfrica shuttle bombing of Messerschmidt plane plants at Regensburg, Germany, in August, 1943.

Cpl. Wallace worked as a ranch hand for his father, A. T. Wallace, of Grass Valley, before entering the Army in June, 1943. His mother, Mrs. M. Wallace, lives at 6723 Reseda Blvd., Reseda, Cal. He received his gunner's wings at Las Vegas, Nevada, in August, 1944.

E. R. Foley—

Lt. E. R. Foley, who has been with the U. S. Engineers in the South Pacific, arrived in Southern California recently and is visiting his wife in Alhambra. As soon as he is rested he is coming to Nevada City to visit his mother, Mrs. Emma Foley, and other relatives. Foley is better known here to his wide circle of frnends as "Tiny". He was with the state engineers before enlisting.

Lieut. Harrison Randall—

From Italy comes news in a letter to Mrs. Lyda Randall of this city that Lieut. Thomas Randall her son has received a promotion to first lieutenant on the field. The young man was given a signal honor. Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark personally pinned the bars on the young officer's collar.

Harrison Randall, as he was known here, graduated from the Nevada City high school and entered the employ of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company. He was promoted to the job of collector for Nevada City and vicinity. He was past exalted ruler of the Nevada City Elks Lodge, a member of the Rotary Club and took an active part in the volunteer fire department here. Shortly after his induction in the army in December, 1942, his wife Mrs. Jennie Randall, entered the employ of a utility company in Berkeley.

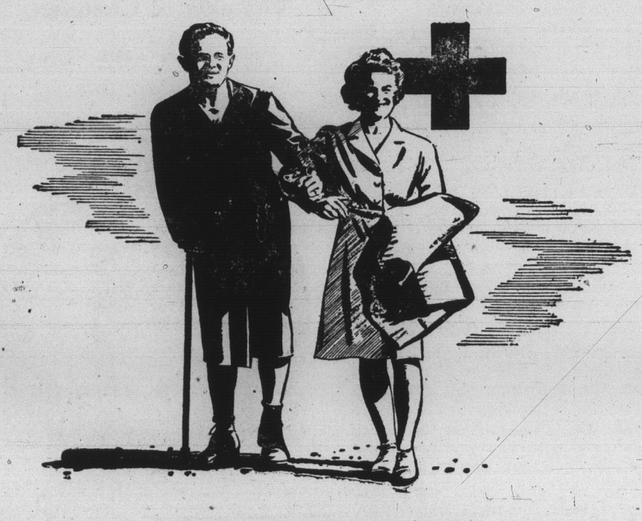
Randall rose from the ranks. As a corporal he was awarded the expert infantryman's badge in the battle of Leghorn, Italy.

Bill Usrey—

Bill Usrey, fireman first class, arrived in Nevada City Friday evening to surprise his mother and enjoy a ten day leave at home. He received critical injuries when scalded while his ship was in actinn in the South Pacific. Bill will go to a hospital at Santa Cruz for further treatments of his wounds.

Clement Henwood—

A letter was received Friday from Clement Henwood, paratrooper, by his grandmother, Mrs. C. Muscardini of Clay Street. He stated he was able to be up and around the hospital on crutches and it would be a month or more before he could leave the English hospital to come to the United States. The wound he received in action in the German Bulge, six weeks ago is healing nicely although his leg is still in a cast. The wound extends eight inches above and below the knee. Clement has received the Purple Heart, and presidential citation besides several other medals for bravery in action. He has six missions over foreign soil as a paratrooper.



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RED CROSS

AT HIS SIDE!

This year, the appeal for funds is the most critically important in the history of the American Red Cross. If you've got a man at war...if you know a man in service...you'll know why we must keep the Red Cross at his side.

THIS IS YOUR WAR: A few years back they were just boys...today they are your fighting men! Homesick men. Lonely men. Wounded men. They all need the helping hand of the Red Cross.

ASK THE BOYS: Our soldiers and sailors almost worship the Red Cross for work done by field directors and home service workers.

ASK YOURSELF: Am I giving all I can to help save lives or bring cheer and comfort. Open wide your heart and your pocketbook now.

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WHAT NOW?

By ROY G. OWENS
Engineer-Economist

Money Worries At The Receiving End

Of the total "interest due and payable" on war bonds and other federal debt—the amounts to One Billion Five Hundred Million Dollars a year, quite a tidy sum.

The banks are worried. They will be required to "cash more and more of the war bonds now owned by individuals. That means that the banks will become the owners of more and more bonds and other interest bearing government obligations, and that banks will be on the receiving end for more and more of the interest dollars.

Bankers' own post war guess is that banks will be receiving, then, something like half or more of the interest dollars that Uncle Sam will be paying per year.

That probable circumstance—they regard as politically dangerous. They are conscious that the practice of paying interest on federal money created by bank loans is a delicate subject and likely to be yigororously challenged after the war. They know that Congressman Wright Patman of Texas, (who has spearheaded attacks on the interest system in past years) has assembled volumes of documentation to support his contention that the federal government should pay no interest on government debt financed through banks.

Federal Reserve Banking System officials have in recent meetings, been reported discussing proposals intended to soften up or head off the "interest free" theory. (The Federal Reserve Banks are not owned by the federal government. Reserve's shares are owned entirtly by those private banks trat are members of the system. Reserve bank earnings now average ten per cent on capital, surplus and undivided profits.)

One Reserve Bank head has suggested that bank employes wages be increased and bank service charges be reduced as a means of cutting bank clearings. Federal Reserve Chairman Eccles is reported to have oeher ideas of how to keep the system's earnings "retasxuf cmfwyp tem's earnings "reasonable",

Meanwhile, the Reserve Banks are spending large sums on such things as research—on an unprecedented scale, so that real earnings may attract less attention and excite less comment.

Well—when the Reserve Banks or any other persons or institutions take the money that comes into their cash registers and promptly spend it out again—either for wanted goods or for wanted service—then the money at the moment of spending becomes the income of some other person or institutino.

What's wrong with that? Nothing. And the more rapidly money comes into the pocket of any person or institution the better—if—if the receivers of money could only be counted on to pay it out as fast as they do get it in, if only the receivers of money can always take in enough and then be counted on to pay enough money out again fast enough and to enough people so that every citizen down to the last one has an income sufficient to buy all the goods they want and that are capable of being produced.

If it were arranged so that every inbound dollar could be immediately hustled outbound and on its way into and out of every pants pocket in the land, performing its mission of delivering the things that make living worth while to every voter—well, if that were done the federal reserve officials would have precious few political worries, face almost no political dangers, and Congressman Patman could concern himself with other matters or else be passed unnoticed.

Miss Esther Tremaine instructor in the Richmond high schools, visited here with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Tremaine.

Messrs. Vern Harris and Harry Browning of Berkeley came to Nevada City Thursday evening to attend the funeral of their uncle, Alfred Kneebone on Friday.

PROGRAM TO BE CONTINUED

Extension of the dairy production program beyond March, has been announced by L. E. Sleeman, chairman of the Nevada County Agricultural Conservation Committee. According to Sleeman rates of payment to dairy producers in Nevada County for the quarter beginning April 1, 1945 will be 10 cents per pound of butterfat and 35 cents per cwt. for whole milk. This rate of payment will be applicable through June 30.

Subject to congressional action, the third quarter butterfat rate for Nevada County will continue at 10 cents per pound, but the rate for the whole milk will be increased to 45 cents. The proposed fourth quarter rate, October, November, December for butterfat is 16 cents per pound, with 70 cents.

NEWS OF FARM LABOR

Good news on the farm labor front is offered by WFA Office of Labor report that the supply of foreign and prisoner of war farm labor will be somewhat larger this year than last.

Arrangements are now being made for recruiting new contingents of Mexicans and West Indians. Small numbers of Newfoundland and Canadians also are expected to be available again. The War Department says that as many prisoners of war will be available for farm work as were used at the peak of last fall's harvest—50,000 men for relatively long periods, and an increase in the total number to 75,000 at the harvest peak.

Including 23,046 workers who were on hand at the start of 1944, a total of 107,636 foreign workers was used on U. S. farms last year. The largest number working at any one time was 94,646 at the height of the fall harvest.

PRODUCTION LAGS

Less machinery than in 1944 was the news for farmers in the latest War Production Board report on farm machinery production which revealed that during the six month period of July-December(production exclusive of wheel tractors, repair parts, and attachments was 22.9 per cent behind the scheduled program for the period.

This lag is compared with a 25 per cent lag in the first four months of the period. Manpower shortages and the urgent heavy military demand for such components as malleable and grey orin castings continue and leave little hope that the current productoin lab can be made up in time for the 1945 farm production effort. Production of wheel type tractors is close to schedule and this program is expected to be achieved.

EXPORT OF FARM MACHINES

lend lease exports of farm machines from the start of lend lease in March 1941 to June 1944 amounted to 2.5 per cent of the total U. S. farm machinery production for the period. Principal lend lease recipients were the British Isles, Australia and New Zealand.

For the same period, commercial exports of farm machinery amounted to approximately 7.2 per cent of production, according to the Foreign Enomomic Administration. Up to January 1945, virtually no important quantity of farm machinery had been produced for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. For 1045, however, UNRRA and governments of countries freed from nazi occupation will ask to purchase farm machines according to the combined production and resources board and the combined raw materials board. These boards will sreen requests from UNRRA and from liberated countries for supplies of farm machinery. Present controls on commercial exports of farm machinery made in this country will not be removed during the war.

ANOTHER JOB IN A BIG WAR

About 5000 tons of fresh vegetables are expected to be harvested each month from over 10,000 planted acres on Guam, Saipan and Tinian, the Foreign Economic Administration reports.

Farm projects of this type are set up by FHA wherever the navy requests such a service. They save shipping tonnage, relieve the drain on native foods, and add variety to the military diet. Technical assistance, tools, seed and farm equipment are provided by the agency. Truck gardens in the South Pacific netted 5 million pounds of fresh vegetables from July to October 1944 including cucumbers, watermelons, corn, canteloupe, radishes, lettuce, potatoes, cabbage and tomatoes. A few crops tried experimentally will be abandoned, turnips are unpopular with the troops, spinach, peas, and string beans take too long to prepare and cook; the Irish potatoes though popular, have proved unsuccessful.

POTTERY ANIMALS BIG LURE

Miss Jean Pryor mentioned in the following article is a sister of Mrs. Ed Martine of Nevada City. The story in the Lodi newspaper this week gives some idea of her work.

A canny sense of what interests the average person is evident in the selection of displays for the glass case in the main reading room in the Lodi Public Library and one of the colorful and interesting exhibits is the current selection from the pottery made by Miss Jean Pryor.

For the simple reasons that she likes to make animals, most of Miss Pryor's work is modeled after an inhabitant of the animal world. She does two types of work, one semi-design and the other in the natural form, Articles in semi-design usually are made with large eyes to give more life to the finished product, Miss Pryor states, and certainly she attains her object for each model has its special appeal. Slight exaggeration brings out the humor or other interesting characteristics of an animal and to catch this quality Miss Pryor spends long hours in study of the animal world. Time thus spent, however, is not long to the artist, who is motivated by the interest she feels in her subject.

In so far as possible, Miss Pryor works from living models but when this not feasible she has assembled a scrapbook of fine photographs which she uses as reference material.

The fact that Miss Pryor not only makes her designs but produces her own models, does her glazing and fires the objects in her own kiln is of particular interest. Care must be exercised in making the model simple enough so that a mold may be made around it and for the most part, glazes are transparent so that the modeling lines show through.

Miss Pryor is on the teaching staff of Needham school, consequently the time element alone is an important factor to consider in the pursuit of her hobby. Models are fired in her kiln at a temperature of 1950 degrees Fahrenheit and when this is in process, and it may take a day, a contaht watch is maintained.

Through Miss Pryor's courtesy the collection will be shown for the remainder of the month, states Miss Amy L. Boynton, librarian.

GRASS VALLEY A TEAM DEFEATS ROSEVILLE

Grass Valley high school unlimited Miners in beating the Roseville Tigers 31 to 24 Friday night on the Grass Valley gymnasium floor qualified for a shot at the Sierra Foothill League championship in the competition which will end next week.

On the other hand the Roseville Tigers B team, undefeated in league competition this year nosed out the Grass Valley junior varsity 29 to 28 and thereby cinched the CIF championship for their school, regardless of the remainder of the schedule.

From a 10 to 3 deficit in the first quarter, the unilimited Miners fought themselves into a 16 to 15 halftime lead against Roseville as Walley Trathen hit the bucket repeatedly and Hyatt tipped in a couple more.

The two teams waged a desperate ly even third quarter, ending that period in a 20 to 20 tie and each turned on the power in the final period. Although Harris was eliminated for a foul Trathen and Hyatt again hit the ring repeatedly and pulled the Red and Gold to a 31 to 25 triumph.

Trathen's 17 points topped the winning total followed by Hyatt 8; Penaluna 2, Langdon 2, Harris 1; Rose 1 and Ali.

Loss of the B contest disheartened Grass Valley. A victory would have held alive the diminishing chances to repeat as league champions. The junior varsity fought the Cubs right down to the last minute, when the missing of two free throws ended Grass Valley's chances for either a victory or tie.

Roseville hot from the start lead in each quarter with Galves and Beaches as top scoring threats. Tommy Hooper with 9 points and Jerry Peterson with 8 were the chief Grass Valley threats.

Roseville B 11 21 23 29.

Grass Valley B 8 15 26 28.

BIRTHS

PRICER—In Grass Valley, Nevada County, February 23, 1945 to Staff Sergeant and Mrs. Gene Pricer, a son.

QUISHENBERG—In Nevada City, Nevada County, February 22, 1945, to Mr. and Mrs. Edward Quishenbery of Grass Valley, a son.

DEATH

PENA—In Stockton, San Joaquin County, February 22, 1945, Filberto Pena, husband of Mildred Pena, and father of Mildred, 8, and Patsy Pena 5, a native of Mexico, aged 33 years. Funeral services were held in Grass Valley February 26th. Interment in the Catholic Cemetery.

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